

ROMENSKIY, N.V.; DUDKIN, M.S.; ATANAS, L.G.

Production of fodder yeast from wastes of millet and oat
processing plants. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no.3:
~~23-47~~ '60. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Odeskiiy tekhnologicheskii institut im. I.V. Stalina, Kafedra
~~biokhimi~~ zerna i Kafedra organicheskoy khimii.
(Yeast)

DUDKIN, M.S.; SHKLOVSKIY, I.Sh.

Production of fodder yeasts from wheat wastes. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; pishch. tekhn. no. 3:44-47 '60. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. I.V. Stalina, Kafedra
organicheskoy khimii.
(Yeast) (Wheat)

DUDKIN, M.S.

Investigation of corn processing waste. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
pishch. tekhn. no.4:39-43 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni I.V. Stalina, kafedra
organicheskoy khimii.

(Corn products)

DUDKIN, M.S.; SKORNYAKOVA, N.S.

Investigating collectivit obtained from by-products of the groat
industry. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 4 no.4:693-694
'61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni I.V.Stalina, kafedra
organicheskoy khimii.

(Collectivit)

DUDKIN, M.S.; MEDVEDEVA, Ye.I. [Medvedieva, IE.I.]

Growing feed yeast on reed hydrolysates. Mikrobiol. zhur. 23 no.5:
45-51 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut im. I.V.Stalina.
(YEAST AS FEED) (REED (BOTANY))
(BACTERIOLOGY-CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

DUDKIN, M.S.; LEVCHISHINA, R.V.; MEDVEDEVA, Ye.I.; GORYASHINA, G.I.

Chemical composition of Dniester and Danube reeds.

Ukr.khim.zhur. 28 no.8:996-999 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut.
(Dniester River—Reed (Botany))
(Danube River—Reed (Botany))
(~~Plants~~—Chemical analysis)

DUDKIN, Mar Sargseyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; VOLKOV, P.N.,
red.; SAVEL'YEVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Production of feed products from the waste of grain proces-
sing] Poluchenie kormovykh produktov iz otkhodov pererabotki
zerna. Moskva, 1963. 54 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Feeds)

STARICHKOVA, V.Ye.; DUDKIN, M.S.; GLADNEVA, A.N.; MAKSIMENKO, N.S.

Preparation of fodder yeast from millet hulls. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.
prom. 16 no.1:9-11 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut im. M.V.Lomonosova (for
Starichkova, Dudkin). 2. Krasnodarskiy gidroliznyy zavod (for
Gladneva, Maksimenko).
(Yeast as feeding stuff)

DUDKIN, M.S.; KHAIT, S.Z.; SHKANTOVA, N.G.; LEVINA, Z.V.

Growing feed yeasts on the hydrolyzates of agricultural polysaccharide wastes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no.2:108-112 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni M.V. Lomonosova, kafedra organicheskoy khimii.
(Yeast) (Polysaccharides)

DUDKIN, M.S.

Hemicelluloses of cereal and leguminous plants (review). Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.1:29-39 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lomonosova, kafedra
organicheskoy khimii i nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya.

DUDKIN, M.S.; KHAIT, S.Z.; SHKANTOVA, N.G.; LEVINA, Z.V.

Cultivation of fodder yeast on the hydrolysates of the
polysaccharides of marine algae and aquatic flowering plants.
Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no. 2:128-132 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy organicheskoy khimii Odesskogo
tehnologicheskogo instituta.

DUDKIN, M.S.; KHAIT, S.Z.; RAKINTSEVA, R.M.; LEVINA, Z.V.; KRASIL'NIKOVA, S.V.

Cultivation of yeasts in an apparatus equipped with a suction stirrer.
Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 17 no.3:7-10 '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut im. Lomonosova.

DUDKIN, M.S.; SHKANTOVA, N.O.; SKORNYAKOVA, N.S.; LEMLE, N.A.

Analysis of the chemical composition and the hydrolysis kinetics of polysaccharides from phyllophora and flowering plants of the Black Sea and its limans. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.2:413-418 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lomonosova.

MEDVEDEVA, Ye.I.; DUDKIN, M.S.; KAZANSKAYA, I.S.

Amino acid composition of some types of vegetable raw material
not used as food. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:
140-144 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy organicheskoy khimii Odesskogo
tekhnologicheskogo instituta.

DUDKIN, M.S.; SHKANTOVA, N.G.; SKORNYAKOVA, N.S.; RUZER, V.V.

Chemical composition and hydrolysis of the hemicelluloses
of pea and soybean hulls. Biokhim. ser. 1 khlebopech.
no.7:202-208 '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lomonosova.

IUDEN, M.S.; SIKANTOVA, M.G.; TATAROVA, G.V.

Kinetics of xylan hydrolysis. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.1:
173-179 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lomonosova.

DUEKIN, H.S.; MEDVEDEVA, Ye.I.; KAZANSKAYA, I.S.

Homogeneity of xylans from the surface layers of grain. Zhur.
prikl. khim. 38 no.1:221-222 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Odesakiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lomonosova.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411430002-6

1-21635-66 EN1(1) SCIB 00
ACC NR. 12418130 (A.H) SOURCE CODE: BR/025/05/000/003/0125/01291

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411430002-6

ACC NR. 115018430

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411430002-6"

KISELEVA, R.A.; DUDKIN, M.S.

Determination of dicarboxylic acids by paper chromatography.
Zav. lab. 31 no. 12:1448-1449 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut.

1. V. A. Serbinov, A. N. Lashin, and
 2. experience with an E27-2 model of a
 3. technique experiments on
 4. Injector Accelerator E27-2
 5. 1962. The injector installed
 6. was in operation for 11
 7. 1962, and 2850 are in 1962. The
 8. the ion source and the
 9. into the vacuum chamber
 10. of operation are briefly de-
 11. the accelerator are working. The
 12. the mixture components.

AP5001021

ixture relative humidity, 0.5% to 10%
up to 50 ma at 2 Mev or more

100 ma at

1% no

suppression was used in measurement
figures and 2 tables

entia

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ED-CL 00

MP, EC

02

OTHER: 000

DUDKIN, O.B.

Recent data on some minerals found in limited quantities in the
Khibiny alkaline massif. Izv. Kar. i Kol'. fil. AN SSSR no. 2:29-35 '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Geologicheskii institut Kol'skogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Khibiny Mountains--Mineralogy)

DORFMAN, M.D.; BUSSEN, I.V.; DUDKIN, O.B.

Selective dissolving of minerals. Trudy Min.wuz. no.9:167-171
'59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Mineralogy)

DUDKIN, O.B.

Barium lamprophyllites. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 88 no.6:713-715
'59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kol'skiy filial AN SSSR.
(Khibiny Mountains--Lamprophyllite)

DUDKIN, O.B.

Structural characteristics of the gigantic pegmatic body in
ijolite-urtites of Yuksor Mountain (Khibiny Mountains). Mat.po
min.Kol'.poluost. 1:14-19 '59. (MIRA 15:2)
(Khibiny Mountains--Pegmatites)

DUDKIN, O.B.

Strontianapatite of the Khibiny Mountains. Mat.po min.kol'.poluost
1:107-111 '59. (MIRA 15:2)
(Khibiny Mountains--Strontianapatite)

BUSSEN, I.V.; DORFMAN, M.D.; DUBKIN, O.B.

Application of the mineralogical quantitative rational analysis
to perovskite ores. Vop. geol. i min. Kol'. polnos. no.2:154-170
'60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Perovskite)

DUDKIN, O.B.

Mechanism of formation of films and coatings on Khibiny-Mountain
apatite in hypergenesis. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 89 no.5:572-576
'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kol'skiy filial AN SSSR.
(Khibiny Mountains—Apatite)

DENISOV, A.P.; DUDKIN, O.B.; YELINA, N.A.; KRAVCHENKO-BEREZHNOY, R.A.;
POLEZHAYEVA, L.I.

Relationship between the physical properties of apatite and the admixture of rare earths and strontium. Geokhimiya no.8:666-675 '61.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Kol'skiy filial imeni Kirova AN SSSR.

DUDKIN, O.B.

Alkali magnesia amphibole from the Khibiny Mountains. Mat.
po min. Kol'. poluest. 2:107-110 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Khibiny Mountains—Amphibole)

HUSSEN, I.V.; DUDKIN, O.B.

New data on enigmatite from the Khibiny and Lovosero alkali
massifs. Mat. po min. Kol'. polnost. 2:96-106 '62.

(MIRA 16:4)

(Khibiny Mountains—Enigmatite)

(Lovosero tundras—Enigmatite)

DUDKIN, O.B.; KHAVCHENKO-BEREZHOV, R.A.

Using the SF-2M spectrophotometer for studying the color of
minerals. Mat. po min. Kol'. polnost. 2:159-163 '62.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Spectrophotometer)
(Mineralogy, Determinative)

DUDKIN, O.B.

Small manifestations of apatite mineralization in ijolite-urtites and rischorrites in the Khibiny alkali massif.

Mat. po min. Kol'. poluost. 3:140-150 '62.

Fluorite in the zone of ijolite-urtites and rischorrites of the Khibiny Massif. Ibid.:156-159 (MIRA 17:3)

DUDKIN, Oleg Borisovich; KOZYREVA, Lidiya Vasil'yevna; POMERANTSEVA,
Nataliya Georgiyevna; IVANOV, T.N., kand. geol.-miner.
nauk, otv. red.; SEMENOVA, Ye.A., red.izd-va; VINOGRADOVA,
N.F., tekhn. red.

[Mineralogy of the apatite deposits in the Khibiny Mountains]
Mineralogiia apatitovykh mestorozhdenii Khibinskikh tundr.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 235 p. (MIRA 17:3)

DUDKIN, O.B.

Utilization of the absorption of lanthanoids in the visible
area of spectrum in studying rare-earth minerals. Dokl. AN
SSSR 165 no.5:1153-1155 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Geologicheskii institut Kol'skogo filiala im. S.M.Kirova
AN SSSR. Submitted June 3, 1965.

DUDKIN, P.

Market council. Sov. torg. 35 no.6:22-23 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya soveta rynka, Volgograd.
(Volgograd--Markets)

DUDKIN, P. A. ed. and KHAR'KOV, V. E.

Stroitel'stvo i eksploatatsiia voennykh aerodromov. [Construction and exploitation of military airports]. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1943.

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications. A Bibliography, Library of Congress Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified

MOOILEVSKIY, Dmitriy Aleksandrovich, dotsent; BABKOV, Valeriy Fedorovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOV, Andrey Sergeyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; ABRAMOV, Leonid Tikhonovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; ZAYZANOV, Filipp Yakovlevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; ZAMAKHAYEV, Mitrofan Semenovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; NIKITIE, Sergey Nikhaylovich, inzh.; BIRULYA, A.K., prof., retsentsent; DUDKIN, P.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsentsent; AVDEYEV, V.M., retsentsent; KARTASHEV, V.A., retsentsent; PAL'CHEV, A.G., retsentsent; POPOV, A.M., retsentsent; PRITSIN, I.G., retsentsent; ROMANENKO, I.A., prof., retsentsent; BARATS, L.A., prepodavatel', retsentsent; BASKOVICH, N.I., prepodavatel', retsentsent; BEL'SKIY, A.Ye., prepodavatel', retsentsent; KALUZERSKIY, Ya.A., prepodavatel', retsentsent; CHVANOV, V.G., red.; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Locating and designing airfields] Isskania i proektirovanie aerodromov. Pod red. V.F.Babkova. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1959. 566 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut (for Romanenko, Barats, Baskovich, Bel'akiy, Kalushakiy). (Airports--Planning)

GORETSKIY, Leonid Ignat'yevich. dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; BORODACH, Arkadiy Ivanovich, inzh.; DUDKIN, P.A., kand. tekhn.nauk retsenzent; DOMORATSKIY, S.I., inzh., nauchn. red.

[Design and construction of heliports] Proektirovanie i stroitel'stvo vertoletnykh stantsii. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 262 p. (MIRA 18:2)

DUDKIN, S.I.

Effect of vibrations of a crystal lattice on internal conversion.

Ukr. fiz. zhur. 8 no.1:74-80 Ja '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Ukrainskaya prdena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni sel'skokho-
zyaystvennaya akademiya, Kiyev.

(Crystal lattices--Vibration)

(Internal conversion (Nuclear physics))

1972

concluded the author thanks
for the discussions

ending

Ukrainian all-Union Agricultural Academy
(Ukrainian Agricultural Academy)

1972

ENCL: 00

CP

OTHER: 00

BUDKIN, S.I.

Dispersion and absorption of light by impurity molecules in the
infrared spectral region. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 10 no.8:873-884, Ag
'65. (NIRA 18:8)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'kokhozyaystvennaya akademiya, Kiev.

ACC NR: AP7001977

SOURCE CODE: GE/0030/66/018/002/0853/0862

AUTHOR: Lubchenko, A. F.; Dudkin, S. I.

ORG: Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, Kiev

TITLE: Effect of concentration on light absorption and dispersion by impurity centers in the case of weak electron photon coupling

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 18, no. 2, 1966, 853-862

TOPIC TAGS: absorption spectrum, light dispersion, impurity center, Green function

ABSTRACT: An investigation has been made of the dependence of absorption spectra and light dispersion caused by impurity centers in a solid at a weak electron-phonon coupling on the concentration of impurity centers, using the Green's function method. It is shown that at low concentrations of impurity centers, the halfwidth of the zero-phonon line and its dispersion curve, as well as their position in the spectrum, vary linearly with the concentration. Orig. art. has: 23 formulas. [Authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/SUBM DATE: 04Jul66/ORIG REF: 006/OTH REF: 009/

Card 1/1

L 43934-66 ENT(1)/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6028709

SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/008/0845/0856

AUTHOR: Lubchenko, A. F.; Dudkin, S. I. 50B

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN URSR, ... Kiev (Instytut fizyki AN URSR)

TITLE: Phototransitions in impurity centers in a weak electron-phonon coupling

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 8, 1966, 845-856

TOPIC TAGS: optic transition, phonon spectrum, absorption spectrum, light dispersion

ABSTRACT: Calculations were made of the absorption spectra and curves of light dispersion by the impurity centers of a solid body in which the distances between the electronic levels are of the order of the maximum phonon energy in a weak electron-phonon coupling. The method of two-particle Green functions was used in the calculations. It is shown that the absorption spectrum and the corresponding dispersion curve consist of phonon and non-phonon parts. The intensity of the non-phonon line and the refraction index decrease when the temperature increases. The non-phonon line and the corresponding dispersion curve have a shape similar to that of the dispersion and absorption curves of a classical oscillator. They vary when the temperature changes.

Card 1/2

L 43934-66

ACC NR: AP6028709

When the temperature increases, the half-width of the non-phonon line increases while intensity decreases. The phonon part of the absorption spectrum is a sum of quasi-Lorentz curves whose half-widths are determined by the electron-phonon interaction and by the anharmonicity. At high temperatures the half-width of each curve increases proportionally to the temperature. The intensity of these lines also simultaneously increases. The intensity of the phonon part of the absorption spectrum also depends on the energy structure of the impurity centers: at the same magnitude of electron-phonon interaction the intensity of the phonon part will be stronger for those impurity centers with smaller distances between the electronic levels. When the distances are greater, the intensity of the phonon part decreases. Orig. art. has: 26 formulas. [JA]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 01Nov65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 004
ATD PRESS: 506/

Card 2/2 hs

DUDKIN, Sergey Petrovich

(Odessa State Pedagogical Inst imeni Ushinskiy) - Academic degree of Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences based on his defense, 8 January 1954, in the Council of the Sci Res Inst of Methods of Instruction of the Acad of Pedagogical Sciences PSFSR, of his dissertation entitled: "Linguistic Bases of the Methodics of Teaching the Phonetics and Morphology of the Russian Language in Kabardin Schools", and academic title Of Professor - Chair: "Russian Language."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences, Professor

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 26, 17 Dec 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR,
Uncl. JPRS/NY 548

DUDKIN, V.A.; ANDREYEVA, T.L.; MALYSHEV, V.I.; SOROKIN, V.N.

Studying the broadening of the emission lines of thallium by
means of molecular hydrogen. Opt. i spektr. 19 no.2:177-
180 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

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APSC19751

The broadening of the cross section, due to elastic

OTHER: 102

APR 1975

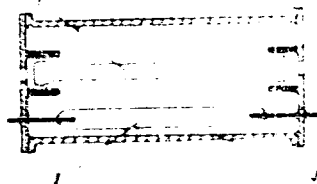


Fig. 1. Diagram of experiment

1 - heated boiler

Card 1/3 4/4

1. 9497-66

EWK(k)/FBD/EWT(1)/ESC(k)-2/T/BWP(k)/EAA(h)-2/EAA(h)

SCOT/ITP(C) WJ

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L 9497-66

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411430002-6"

L34842-66 ENT(1)

ACC NR: AP6018436

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/006/0950/0953

AUTHOR: Dudkin, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Negative absorption with nonequilibrium velocity distribution of particles

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 6, 1966, 950-953

TOPIC TAGS: line broadening, fluorescence spectrum, Maxwell distribution, light absorption, ABSORPTION LINE, GAS SPECTROSCOPY

ABSTRACT: Calculations are made for a gas with a Maxwellian particle velocity distribution to determine the dependence of the generation threshold on the ratio of populations on the upper and lower levels, which are at different temperatures, taking into account the Lorentz broadening of the spectral line. The calculations are made for cases frequently met with sensitized fluorescence and molecular photodissociation, in which the radiation line is 2-3 times the width of the absorption line. Factors tending to broaden the absorption and emission lines are pointed out as well as conditions for amplification. Numerical results are given in a table. The authors thank S. G. Rautian and V. I. Malyshev for valuable advice and discussions. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table. [14]

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 21Dec64/

ORIG REF: 002/

OTH REF: 001

ATD PRESS: 5030

UDC: 621.375.9:535 (206.3)

ACC NR: AP6032618

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/0022/003/0400/0403

AUTHOR: Fedorov, G. V.; Palatnik, L. S.; Dudkin, V. A.

ORG: Kharkov Polytechnical Institute im. V. I. Lenin (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut)

TITLE: The effect of the type of vaporization on the structure and properties of Al and Cu vacuum condensates

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 22, no. 3, 1966, 400-403

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum plating, copper coating, metal vapor deposition, metal physical property, metal recrystallization

ABSTRACT: The authors carried out comparative tests on copper and aluminum vacuum condensates made by the crucible and noncrucible methods. It was shown that the method of vaporization has a considerable effect on the structure and properties of the condensates. Rapid recrystallization occurs at room temperatures in copper condensates made by the noncrucible method. Recrystallization is retarded by impurities in crucible-produced condensates. The noncrucible method consisted of using the electrodynamic interaction effect of induced eddy currents with a high frequency field in the vaporized metal. The microstructure and microhardness of the condensates was studied under various loads and the width of interference lines (400) Cu and (420) Al

Card 1/2

UDC: 669.31.71:536.423.1

ACC NR: AP6032618

was measured on the DRON-1 unit. It was shown that the physico-mechanical properties of the condensates are a function both of block recrystallization and of variations in relaxation of the crystal substructure. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 23Feb66/- ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

DUDKIN, Vladimir Aleksayevich; BRYANTSEVA, V.P., inzh., ved. red.;
TATOCHENKO, L.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SOROKINA, T.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Investigating by means of radioactive tracers the formation
of chemical heterogeneity in the axial zone of an ingot during
the crystallization of killed steel] Issledovanie protsessov ob-
razovaniya khimicheskoi neodnorodnosti osetvoi zony slitka pri
kristallizatsii spokoinoi stali metodom radioaktivnykh indika-
torov. Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii,
1958. 27 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proiz-
vodstvennyi opyt. Tema 23. No. M-58-110/2) * (MIRA 16:3)
(Steel ingots) (Radioactive tracers)

DUDKIN, V. D.

USSR/Metals - Cast Iron, Castings

May 51

"Centrifugal Casting of Cast-Iron Gears," A. D. Boguslavskiy, V. Ye. Gurkov, V. D. Dudkin, Engineers, P. F. Zhidkov

"Litey Proizvod" No 5, pp 9, 10

Describes 2-sided cantilever-type centrifugal casting machine and procedure for casting blanks of cast-iron gears. Advantages of centrifugal casting are discussed and improvement in metal structure, from viewpoint of graphite distribution and basic perlitic structure, is illustrated by micrographs.

PA 195T57

DUDKIN, V.A.; MALYSHEV, V.I.; RAUTIAN, S.G.

Studying hydrogen bonds in the critical temperature region of
some substances. Opt. i spektr. 18 no.6:984-989 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

ANDREYEVA, T.L.; DUDKIN, V.A.; MALYSHEV, V.I.; MIKHAYLOV, G.V.;
SOROKIN, V.N.; NOVIKOVA, L.A.

Use of the photodissociation process in the excitation of a gas
laser. Zhur eksp. i teor.fiz. 49 no.5:1408-1409 N '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Fizicheskiy institut imeni Lebedeva AN SSSR.

DUDKIN, V.I.; YEREMENKO, Yu.O.

Hydrogeological regionalization and problems of the underground water resources development in the central part of the northwestern Caspian Sea region. Sov.geol. 5 no.5:82-97 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Yuzhnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i melioratsii.

(Caspian Sea region—Water resources development)

L 05615-67 FWT(1)/EEC(K)-2/T/DWP(K) IJF(C) WG/RIW	
ACC NR: AF6024486	SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/007/2182/2188
AUTHOR: <u>Dudkin, V. I.; Pil'shchikov, A. I.</u> 47	
ORG: <u>Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov</u> (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet) 13	
TITLE: <u>Ferromagnetic resonance in the presence of a domain structure</u>	
SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 7, 1966, 2182-2188	
TOPIC TAGS: ferromagnetic resonance, magnetic domain structure, ferrite, magnetic anisotropy	
ABSTRACT: The authors consider the influence of the domain structure on ferromagnetic resonance in single-crystal ferrites with cubic structure and negative anisotropy constant. The external constant magnetic field H is applied along the [100] direction of the crystal. The free energy density in the sample is expressed in the form of the sum of the anisotropy energy, the energy of interaction with the external constant magnetic field, the energy of the demagnetizing field of the sample, the energy of the demagnetizing fields of the magnetic charges on the domain walls, and the energy of interaction with the external alternating magnetic field. The resultant equation for the magnetization is then used to calculate the resonant frequencies for three sample shapes (cylinder, sphere, and disc) as functions of the magnetic field. Experimental results are presented on two spherical samples of Mg-Mn ferrites with relative magnetization $M' = 1.61$ and $M' = 2.03$. Measurements were made of the dependence of the fre-	
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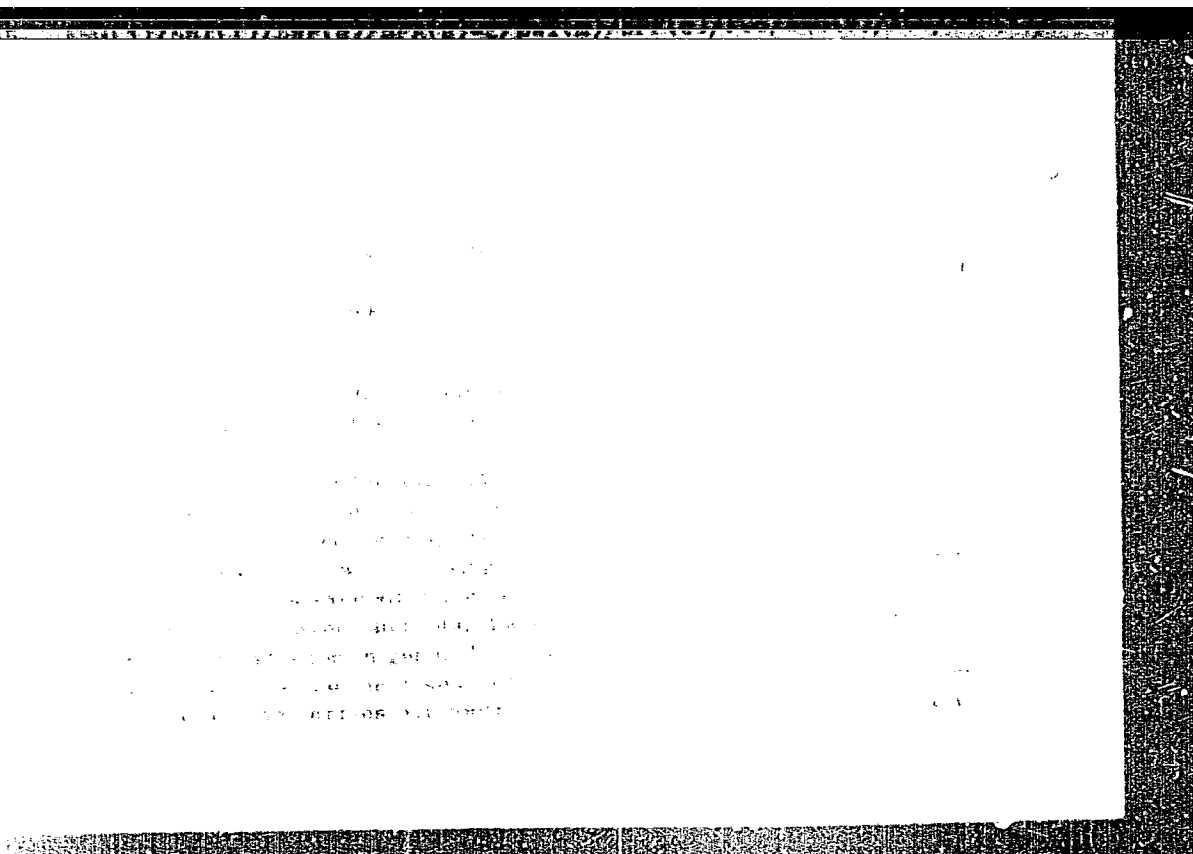
L 03615-67

ACC NR: AP602486

quencies of perpendicular resonance on the constant magnetic field, using a series of resonators whose natural frequencies covered the range from 2500 to 4800 MHz. The satisfactory agreement between the experimental and theoretical ferromagnetic resonance frequencies agrees with the proposed domain-structure model, wherein there are four types of domains corresponding to the four types of existing easy-magnetization axes. The dependence of the highest of the four ferromagnetic resonance frequencies on the magnetic field in the presence of a domain structure is also investigated. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 15 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 16Oct65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003

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DUDKIN, S.I.

Shape of the curves of light dispersion and absorption by
impurity molecules in the infrared spectral region. Ukr.
fiz.sbur. 10 no.10:1093-1100 O '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya, Kiyev.
Submitted February 9, 1965.

DUDKIN, S.I.

Effect of anharmonicity of the fourth order on the temperature dependence of the width of impurity molecule levels in the infrared spectral region. Ukr.fiz.zhur.10 no.10:1146-1147 0 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya. Submitted April 16, 1965.

L 31505-66 EWT(m)/EMP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6013017

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/004/0554/0560

AUTHOR: Dudkin, V. A.; Malyshev, V. I.; Sorokin, V. N.

ORG: none

64
62
B

TITLE: Investigation of the influence of extraneous impurities on the concentration of thallium atoms in the metastable state

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 4, 1966, 554-560

TOPIC TAGS: thallium, metastable state, crystal impurity, collision cross section, inelastic scattering, *atom, absorption coefficient*

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated experimentally the influence of different impurities on the concentration of thallium atoms in a metastable state $6P_{3/2}$. These atoms were obtained by photodissociation of TlI molecules, making it possible to vary extensively the nature of the extraneous gases and their pressure. The impurities were molecular hydrogen, oxygen, and ammonia at different pressures. The concentration of the metastable atoms was determined by measuring the integral coefficient of absorption of the Tl atoms produced during the photodissociation. The photodissociation was produced in TlI vapor at a temperature 460C and a pressure 2-3 Torr by the absorption of ultraviolet from a mercury lamp. Light from a

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L 31505-66

ACC NR: AP6013017

2

thallium lamp, together with thallium emission from the Tl atoms in TII vapor, was incident on a monochromator slit, and measured with a photoelectric attachment (FEP-1). The widths and shapes of the spectral lines were measured by photographing the spectra obtained with the aid of a Fabry-Perot interferometer, using an ordinary photometry technique. The data reduction procedure is described. The results show that the concentration of the metastable Tl atoms decreases with increasing pressure of the extraneous gas. Ammonia and oxygen decreased the concentration of the Tl atoms at the metastable level with approximately equal efficiency, whereas the hydrogen was much less effective. The measurements yield for the cross sections for inelastic collisions values of the order of 10^{-16} cm^2 for ammonia and oxygen, and 10^{-18} - 10^{-19} cm^2 for hydrogen. The authors thank the late P. A. Bazhulin and S. G. Rautian for continuous interest in the work and valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 8 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 27 Nov 64/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2mc

ACC NR: APT005855

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/012/3626/3630

AUTHOR: Pil'shchikov, A. I.; Dudkin, V. I.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Ferromagnetic resonance in the presence of a domain structure

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 12, 1966, 3626-3630

TOPIC TAGS: ferromagnetic resonance, magnetic domain structure, ferrite, magnetic anisotropy

ABSTRACT: The authors report a theoretical and experimental investigation of the influence of the domain structure on ferromagnetic resonance in ferrite crystals with cubic structure and with negative anisotropic constants. The external constant magnetic field was applied along the [011] direction of the crystal. In the theoretical calculation, the domains are regarded as flat layers perpendicular to the (100) plane and making an arbitrary angle with the magnetic field direction. If this angle is not equal to zero or $\pi/2$, then oscillations can be excited by either a longitudinal or a transverse microwave field. The theoretical values of these resonant frequencies are determined as functions of the external constant magnetic field. The experimental data obtained for Mg-Mn ferrite crystals are in satisfactory agreement with the theoretically derived relation in a definite range of magnetic fields. The agreement confirms the assumed plate-like domain structure. The results also reveal the

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ACC NR: AP7005855

presence of coupled types of oscillations excited by both longitudinal and transverse fields, and the presence of certain resonances the nature of which calls for further study. It is concluded that the domain structure of ferrites is not as simple as proposed by J. O. Artman (Phys. Rev. v. 105, 62, 1957). Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Jun66/ OTH REF: 002

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411430002-6"

ACC NR: AT6036521

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/005/000/0099/0100

AUTHOR: Vilkov, A. I.; Dudkin, V. Ye.; Kovalev, Ye. Ye.; Kuznetsov, V. G.;
Sadrennyy, L. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Evaluation of radiation hazard during a flight to the moon [Paper presented
at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966.]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 99-100

TOPIC TAGS: lunar spaceflight, cosmic radiation biologic effect, radiation dosimetry, radiation protection, solar flare, radiation permissible dose

ABSTRACT: During lunar flight and lunar landing cosmonauts will be exposed to the Earth's radiation belts, galactic space radiation, corpuscular radiation from solar flares, and lunar radiation itself. It has been calculated that during passage through the Earth's radiation belts, which will take approximately 30 min, the mean tissue dose will not exceed 3-5 rem. On the 30-day lunar flight the dose from galactic space radiation will amount to approximately 4-8 rem. Solar flares represent the greatest radiation

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ACC NR: AT6036521

hazard for lunar flight. With shielding of $\sim 1 \text{ g/cm}^2$ the surface dose can reach $\sim 10^4$ rem from a high-intensity flare. If the cosmonaut stays in a radiation shelter during a solar flare, the obtained dose can be lowered to 50 rem or less. The probability of an intense solar flare during a period of maximum solar activity is around 10% (for a 30-day period). Doses from galactic space radiation and corpuscular radiation are determining factors on the lunar surface. The contribution to the total dose from natural and induced radiation is no more than several percent. However, doses from galactic space radiation and corpuscular radiation on the lunar surface are two times less than in space, due to shielding by the Moon itself.

[N. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06, 18, 22 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6036522

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0100/0100

AUTHOR: Vikhrov, A. I.; Kolomenskiy, A. V.; Smirenniy, L. H.; ~~Dudkin, V. Ye.~~;
Kovalev, Ye. Ye.; Kuznetsov, V. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Principles of calculating shielding from cosmic radiation [Paper presented
at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966.]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 100

TOPIC TAGS: spacecraft shielding, radiation protection, solar flare, cosmic radiation biologic effect, radiation shielding

ABSTRACT: The problem of shielding the cosmonaut from high-energy corpuscular radiations is formulated in the following manner: for given conditions (trajectory, flight duration, etc.), the main shielding requirements must be determined (type and thickness of material, arrangement of shielding, etc.) in order to protect cosmonauts from irradiation in greater than permissible doses with minimum additional weight of the shielding. This article describes a paper in which: 1) Chief aspects of methods of calculating shielding were examined. 2) Mean tissue doses for monoenergetic

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ACC NR: AT6036522

proton fluxes, for proton spectra from solar flares and the Earth's radiation belts were calculated. 3) On the basis of these data sample shielding calculations for some spaceflight trajectories were made. 4) The question of the reliability of radiation protection of a spacecraft was discussed. 5) At the end of the paper the main principles of designing shielding for inhabited spacecraft were formulated. /H.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116/

SUB CODE: 06, 18, 22 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6036554

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0157/0158

AUTHOR: Dudkin, V. Ye.; Kovalev, Ye. Ye.; Kuznetsov, V. G.; Sairennyy, L. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: The spatial distribution of doses of high-energy protons absorbed behind shielding [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 157-158

TOPIC TAGS: radiation shielding, radiation dosimetry, solar flare, cosmic radiation biologic effect, radiation protection

ABSTRACT: Measurements were made of dose distributions by depth behind a shield in a plane-parallel phantom during irradiation with 126-, 250-, 415-, and 660-Mev protons from an OIYAI synchrocyclotron. Measurements of absorbed doses were made with a spherical tissue-equivalent ionization chamber 2 cm in diameter equipped with a recording device permitting measurement of currents to 10^{-13} amp. Depth dose distributions in the phantom were obtained with "narrow" and "wide" proton beams normally incident on shielding with a thickness up to 50 g/cm².

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ACC NR: AT6036554

Depth distributions obtained in these experiments show that with increase in shielding thickness, an increase occurs in the surface-absorbed dose. This is explained by accumulation of nuclear reaction products in the shield and by increase of ionization losses of doses in the phantom. With large shielding thicknesses dose decrease occurs owing to increase in the number of protons eliminated in nuclear interactions. With decrease in the energy of incident protons the role of increase in ionization losses of protons behind the shield increases, while accumulation of secondary radiations behind the shield decreases.

The curve of mean tissue dose behind the shield behaves in the same manner. With small shielding thicknesses increase in the mean tissue dose with thickness is observed and then dose decrease with large thicknesses. For low incident proton energies (126 Mev) particle paths are completely contained in the phantom: therefore dose values drop with increase in shielding thickness. Experimental results were used to calculate depth dose distributions of protons from solar flares and the Earth's radiation belts with different shielding thicknesses. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

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ACC NR: AP6007007

the excited thallium atom respectively. Although
the observed decrease in the amount of ammonia in the thallium atom respectively.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Apr65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

23096

1 1100S/122/60/000/011/014/020
A161/A127AUTHOR: Dudkin, Ye., V., Engineer

TITLE: Cutting force occurring in gear shaping of internal gears

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 11, 1960, 67 - 69

TEXT: Experiments are described in which the cutting forces were studied in the internal gear shaping machine 514 of the Khar'kovskiy zavod malykh aggre-gatnykh stankov (Khar'kov Plant of Small Building-block Transfer Machines). No information on the magnitude of these forces or the factors involved are available in technical literature. The cutting forces were measured with a device designed by the author and shown in a drawing (Figure 1) and a block diagram (Figure 3). The ring (1) (Figure 1) attached to the machine table bears three supports: two are rigid bushings, and the third (2) is resilient and designed for attaching the strain gauge. The base (3) of the device rests on the supports. The device housing (5) is installed on the immobile base and centered with the machine spindle. The housing is attached to the spindle by three bolts (6), and the gear blank (7) to the housing by three bolts (8). The resilient support (2) is

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Cutting force occurring in gear shaping of

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A161/A127

installed on the center line of the blank and the shaping ram. During operation, the housing rotates with the spindle and slides on the three supporting flats of the immobile base, whilst the resilient support stays in one position and remains constantly under the cutting zone. Resilient support design is illustrated in Figure 2. The strain gauge (3) is subjected to tension from the cutting force that is transmitted through the pin (4) and the ball (2) from the base. Four constantan wires were glued to the external cylindrical side of the strain gauge; the measuring system includes two work gauges (ДР) (Figure 3) and compensation pickups (ЗК). The low resistors of the constant bridge arms compared to the resistors of the work arm made the bridge-circuit highly sensitive. The bridge was connected to a galvanometer oscillograph through a tensiometric amplifier; alternating voltage of 5000 cycles/sec produced by the generator (2) was connected to one bridge diagonal, and the other diagonal to the input of an a-c amplifier (3). Deformation of the strain gauge causes a change of current in the measuring diagonal. The modulated amplified carrier frequency is detected by a phase-sensitive rectifier (4) and transmitted through a filter (5) to the oscillograph (a Siemens-Halske oscillograph was used). A photo shows the device (during

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Cutting force occurring in gear shaping of

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calibration). Steel gear blanks were cut with standard die gear shapers. As indicated by an oscillogram, the cutting force varied from minimum to maximum; it increased during cutting-in of every cutter tooth addendum into blank metal, reached the maximum, and gradually decreased at the beginning of the next cutting-in. Two sets of diagrams show the determined dependence of maximum cutting force on the circular feed and on the module in the double logarithmic grid. The data were processed mathematically (using the "least squares method"), and the following formulas obtained for calculation of the maximum cutting force in gear shaping of internal gears:

$$\text{for } 40 \times (40\text{Kh}) \text{ steel} - P_{\max} = 400 s^{0.73}_m; \quad (1)$$

$$\text{for "45" grade steel} - P_{\max} = 380 s^{0.73}_m; \quad (2)$$

$$\text{and for } 20 \times (20\text{Kh}) \text{ steel} - P_{\max} = 350 s^{0.73}_m; \quad (3)$$

An analytical solution of the same problem by the author lead to the following relation:

$$P_{\max} = \frac{2^{1.3} \div 3k}{2 + k} C_s^{1+k} m^{0.05 - 0.17} \quad (4)$$

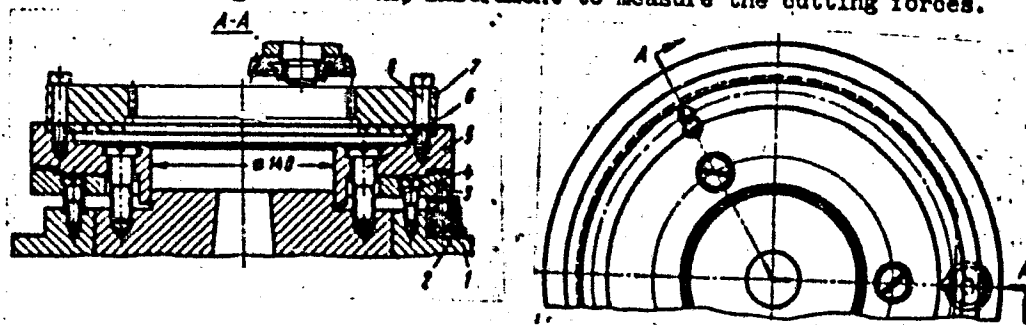
Card 3/5

Cutting force occurring in gear shaping of

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where z is the tooth number of the gear. This expression is identical in structure with the formulas (1) - (3), and may be considered as a general solution. It is recommended for practical use. There are 7 figures and 2 Soviet references.

Figure 1: Arrangement of the instrument to measure the cutting forces.



Card 4/5

RYABIKINA, M.V.; DUDKINA, A.Ye.; DZHIOTYEVA, V.M.

Operation of a dryer with a milling and conveyer device.

Mod.prom. 13 no.6:32-35 Je '59.

(MIRA 12:8)

1. Zavod meditsinskikh preparatov No.1.

(DRYING APPARATUS) (ANTIBIOTICS)

KLEBANOV, G. Ya.; ABEL'SKIY, A. M.; BEYDER, A. V.; VAYNER, S. V.;
VLASIK, V. S.; GOL'DFEDER, Ya. M.; DUDKINA, D. F.; ZHURAVLEVA,
L. D.; KANE, D. B.; KUBALNOV, M. L.; KOLODEZNAYA, T. B.;
KUTASHNIKOV, V. Ya.; SOLODOVNIKOV, B. M.; STROYMAN, L. A.;
SHUMKOVA, N. S.

Results of dispensary treatment of occupational dermatoses in
the clinics of Leningrad. Vest. dermat. i ven. 36 no.6:58-62
Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kozhno-venerologicheskikh dispanserov No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 9,
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22 (nauchnyy rukovoditel' -
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. P. V. Kozhevnikov)

(LENINGRAD—OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)
(SKIN—DISEASES)

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E210/E594

9,1300 (incl 3301; also 1130)

AUTHORS: Zykov, A. I. and Dudkina, I. N.

TITLE: Detachable Coupling Device for Septate Waveguides

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.2, p.181

TEXT: The author developed a detachable impedance coupling device for a septate waveguide. The use of the device in the matching junctions of a septate waveguide makes possible their final matching with individual sections of a long waveguide. For design consideration, the side half-wave line was made of two quarter-wave lines running in opposite directions. To eliminate the possibility of a breakdown, all sharp angles were rounded (2 to 3 mm radii). The length of the short-circuited line was varied until its standing-wave ratio was less than 1.05. In high-power pulse tests, the performance of the device was equal to that of an entire matched septate waveguide. This made it possible to incorporate the coupler into a detachable matching junction (see figure) which performed well at a power up to 12 megawatts. There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN UkrSSR
Card 1/2 (Physico-Technical Institute AS UkrSSR)

Detachable Coupling Device ...

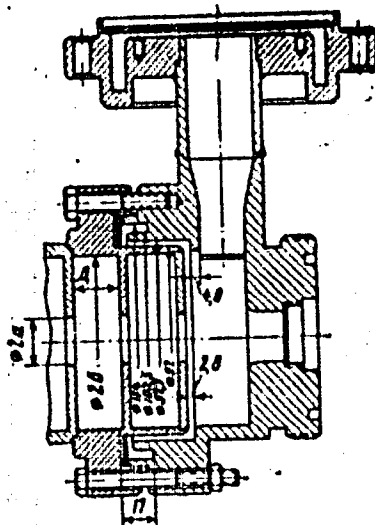
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E210/E594

SUBMITTED: April 23, 1960

Figure. Legend

Detachable matching
junction for septate
waveguide.

$\Delta = 22.77$;
diameter $2a = 24.95$;
diameter $2b = 84.67$ mm.



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